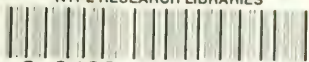
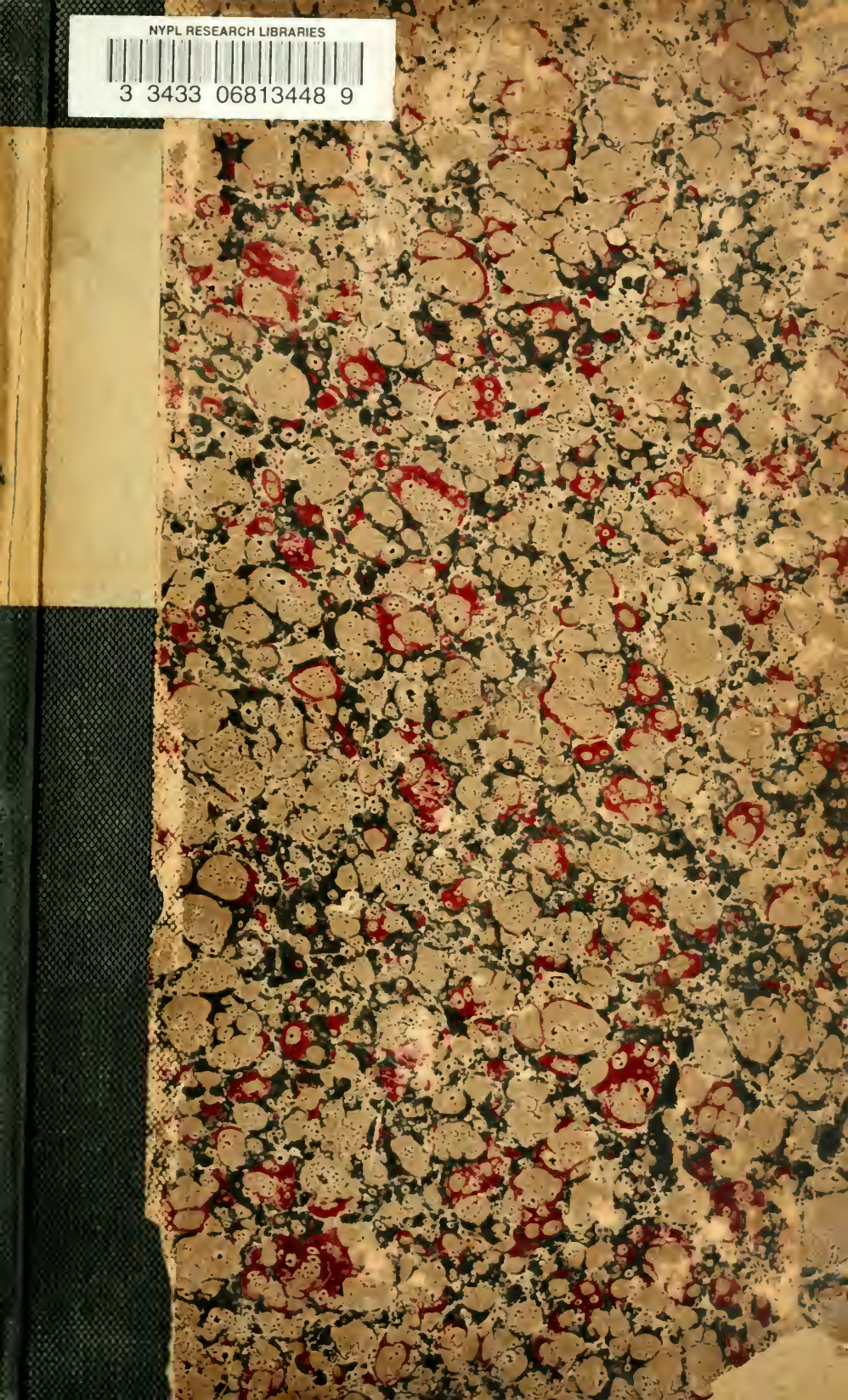


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THE
GOVERNOR THOMAS DUDLEY
FAMILY ASSOCIATION

ORGANIZED, 1892
INCORPORATED, 1893

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING

AND

SIXTH REUNION

AT THE

HOTEL VENDOME, BOSTON

October 19, 1897



Rev. JAMES HENRY WIGGIN

Presiding as Senior Vice-President and Chairman of Literary Committee

THEME

The Exeter Pastor, Rev. Samuel Dudley

1898



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STONE MARKING THE GRAVE OF REV. SAMUEL DUDLEY, EXETER, N.H.
(SITUATED BEHIND WHAT IS NOW THE GAS HOUSE - 1897.)

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GOVERNOR THOMAS DUDLEY
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1898

BINDING }
NUMBER } 5251
OF 1899. }

Fifth Annual Business Meeting.

THE fifth annual meeting of the Dudley Family Association was held at the Hotel Vendome, in Boston, Mass., October 19, 1897.

The earliest arrivals were Hon. E. Dudley Freeman, of Portland; A. B. Wiggin, of Andover; Mrs. Cyrus K. Babb, of Boston; and Rev. James Henry Wiggin, of Boston; who, in the absence of the President, Dr. Albion M. Dudley, of Salem, on account of a family bereavement, presided, as Senior Vice-President and Chairman of the Literary Committee.

The records of the previous meeting were read by the Secretary, Franklin B. Williams, and duly approved.

The report of the Treasurer, Col. L. Edwin Dudley, was read, accepted and placed on file, and was as follows.

Treasurer's Report.

L. EDWIN DUDLEY.

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE GOV. THOMAS DUDLEY FAMILY
ASSOCIATION.

DR.

To Cash on hand	\$179.59
To Error in last year's account . .	1.89
To Amt. rec'd for membership fees . .	18.00
To Amt. rec'd for annual dues . .	94.00
To Amt. rec'd for dinner tickets . .	133.00
To Amt. received for annual reports .	23.50
	<hr/>
	\$449.98

C.R.	
By Amt. paid Quincy House	\$130.25
By Amt. paid for printing	158.80
By Amt. paid for postage and sundry expenses	32.12
By Amt. paid for subscriptions to magazines	8.32
	<hr/>
	\$329.49
Cash on hand	120.49
	<hr/>
Total	\$449 98

Respectfully submitted,

L. EDWIN DUDLEY, Treasurer.

By J. F. O'HARA, Attorney.

Examined and found correct Oct. 18, 1897,

JAMES HENRY WIGGIN, Auditor.

The following letter from the former secretary, Dudley R. Child, to the Board of Directors, was read with regret and placed on file.

Boston, Mass., July 26, 1897.

To the Board of Directors of the Gov. Thomas Dudley Family Association:

For some months past my health has been impaired as a result of overwork in various lines. I have found it necessary to give up active participation in several societies, and have been unable to do what is required of the Secretary of this Association. As my request to be retired was not heeded at the annual meeting, I expected to find an early opportunity for resignation at a Directors' meeting; but as no meeting has been held since that time, I have done what I could to carry my part of the affairs along.

In order to attain complete recovery I must be entirely free from responsibility and care; so, for these reasons I herewith tender my resignation from the office of Secretary of this Association.

It is needless to say that after five years' connection with this movement, I take this step with much regret, as my position has been to me one of great interest and value.

I know, however, that, in spite of changes, all will go on with increasing success; and it shall be my greatest pleasure to contribute in future to the advance of our society in such way as I may be able.

Respectfully yours,

DUDLEY R. CHILD.

Report of Secretary Williams.

THE following paper was also read and placed on file.

The annual report of your Secretary is hereby submitted.

The annual report of the Secretary gives an account of the doings of the Board of Directors and matters of interest to the Association in and around Boston. During the year just ending the Board has met only once. At this meeting arrangements were made for the annual meeting and the former Secretary presented his resignation.

The resignation was accepted and a successor was chosen. Although the Treasurer was about to take the position of consul at Vancouver, B. C., it was thought best to defer filling his place until the annual meeting. Following the custom of the past, the report of the last annual meeting was published with illustrations, and issued at the usual price under the dictions of a special committee. The attention of members is again called to these reports. Their regular purchase by the Massachusetts State Library and other libraries indicates that they have some general interest and value. This being the case, each member should be interested to obtain each annual report, particularly those of previous years, which are becoming scarce.

FRANKLIN B. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Annual Election.

THE following list of officers for the ensuing year was submitted by the nominating committee, through its chairman, Warren P. Dudley, Esq.; and, by unanimous vote, the Secretary cast one ballot for the persons named, who were declared elected.

President:

HON. E. DUDLEY FREEMAN, Portland, Me.

Vice-Presidents:

FRANK DUDLEY, Portland, Me.

AUGUSTINE JONES, Providence, R. I.

MRS. CAROLINE A. BARNARD, Brookline, Mass.

WOODBURY G. LANGDON, New York.

JOSEPH B. MOORS, Boston, Mass.

CHARLES A. SHELDON, New Haven, Conn.

ANSON PHELPS STOKES, New York.

JOHN PEABODY WETMORE, Newport, R. I.

REV. JAMES HENRY WIGGIN, Boston, Mass.

DANIEL DUDLEY GILBERT, M. D., Boston, Mass.

Secretary:

FRANKLIN B. WILLIAMS, 15 Schuyler St., Boston, Mass.

Registrar:

MRS. CATHERINE DUDLEY BRAMBLE, New London, Conn.

Treasurer:

DUDLEY TALBOT, Boston, Mass.

Historian:

MISS LOUISE WINTHROP KOUES, 118 W. 13th St., New York.

Directors:

MRS. FLORENCE M. ADKINSON, Boston, Mass.

CHARLES E. WIGGIN, Boston, Mass.

GEORGE E. DUDLEY, Boston, Mass.

HENRY W. DUDLEY, M. D., Abington, Mass.



HON. E. DUDLEY FREEMAN,
President.

MRS. ALICE DUDLEY FELLOWS, North Cambridge, Mass.

JERE PIERCE FENNO, Milton, Mass.

MRS. ORINDA A. DUDLEY HORN BROOKE, Newton, Mass.

CHARLES DUDLEY LEWIS, Framingham, Mass.

DUDLEY R. CHILD, Boston, Mass.

FRANKLIN S. WILLIAMS, Boston, Mass.

Much gratification was expressed that Mr. Freeman had consented to accept the presidency; and he rejoined that if his success in performing the duties equalled his apprehensions, he should indeed be distinguished.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

The Chairman stated that the names of the nominating committee would be later announced; and they were as follows:

SANFORD H. DUDLEY, ESQ., of Cambridge.

MISS KATHERINE L. MORRILL, of Exeter, N. H.

ELIZABETH ABBOTT CARLTON, M. D., of Boston.

MRS. CYRUS K. BABB, of Boston.

ISAAC N. TUCKER, ESQ., of Boston.

GOVERNOR DUDLEY'S BIOGRAPHY.

Reference was made to the fact that Mr. Augustine Jones had practically completed his work on the Life of Governor Thomas Dudley; and it was voted that all matters in connection with furthering the efforts of Mr. Jones in this direction be referred to the Board of Directors.

VOTE OF THANKS.

A vote of thanks was tendered Miss Katherine L. Morrill, of Exeter, for the photograph from which the illustrations on the menus had been printed.

MEMBERSHIP DUES.

Attention was called to the fact that the running expenses of the association are supposed to be paid by the dues, but that, owing to the failure of a portion of the members to pay, sixty dollars of the past year's expenses had to be paid from the two hundred dollars left in the treasury after the association's first reunion. The opinion was expressed that this sum should be held as a fund, and not be drawn upon for running expenses.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

Members were also requested to provide themselves with copies of the annual reports of previous years; as, being furnished at almost the cost of publication, the directors would otherwise be forced to discontinue these valuable records.

A recess was at this point taken for social intercourse.

Sixth Reunion and Banquet.

At about six o'clock Vice-President Wiggin announced that the dinner hour had arrived, and Mr. Franklin S. Williams, chairman of the Banquet Committee, would read the names of guests who were to occupy the chief table, and that others were to follow at their pleasure.

At the head table were seated

REV. JAMES HENRY WIGGIN.
MRS. LAURA NEWMAN WIGGIN.
MISS ARIANA S. DUDLEY.
HON. ELIAS DUDLEY FREEMAN.
MISS J. FLORENCE O'HARA.
FRANKLIN B. WILLIAMS.
AUGUSTINE JONES.
ALBERT BOWMAN WIGGIN.
MISS KATHERINE L. MORRILL.
MR. BALE, of the Boston Herald.



REV. JAMES HENRY WIGGIN,
Chairman of the Annual Meeting and Dinner

Seated at the other tables were :

MRS. FLORENCE M. ADKINSON.
MRS. LILIAN TUCKER ARMSTRONG.
CYRUS K. BABB.
MRS. CYRUS K. BABB.
MRS. CLIFTON DUDLEY BLACK.
MRS. MARY NEWMAN BRYANT.
DR. ELIZABETH ABBOTT CARLETON.
MRS. MARY E. CHASE.
DUDLEY R. CHILD.
MRS. MISSOURI S. CHILD.
MISS JULIA C. CLARKE.
BENJAMIN E. COLE.
MRS. MARGARET C. COLE.
MISS MARY DOUGLAS DAY.
ELIZABETH NASON DICKEY.
CLARA W. S. DODGE.
EDWIN DUDLEY DODGE.
HARRIETT AUGUSTA DODGE.
JOHN E. DODGE.
MRS. MARY F. DUDLEY DODGE.
HARWOOD A. DUDLEY.
HENRY W. DUDLEY.
MRS. LAURA HOWLAND DUDLEY.
SANFORD HARRISON DUDLEY.
WARREN PRESTON DUDLEY.
MRS. MARY C. TALBOT FAY.
MRS. ELIZABETH DUDLEY FENNO.
JERE PIERCE FENNO.
MARY W. FOLSOM.
MRS. CLARA KENDALL HILL.
CAROLINE DUDLEY JOHNSON.
DAVID DUDLEY JOHNSON.
MRS. CAROLINE ALICE JONES.
MISS CAROLINE RATHBORN JONES.
MARY LESLIE JOHNSON.
MRS. MARY S. H. MARCY.
MISS CLARA ISABELLA METCALF.
JOSEPH B. MOORS.
MRS. JOSEPH B. MOORS.
MISS MARIETTA MORRILL.
MISS ELLEN WILLIAMS RUMRILL.
MISS SARAH ELIZABETH RUMRILL.

MRS. AUGUSTA E. DUDLEY TALBOT.
 DUDLEY TALBOT.
 MARY ELIZABETH TALBOT.
 GRACE B. TUCKER.
 ISAAC NEWTON TUCKER.
 MRS. ISAAC NEWTON TUCKER.
 TRACY BRONSON WARREN.
 MRS. CLARA A. WARREN.
 MISS ANNA M. WHITING.
 MISS SUSAN ANSTIS WHITING.
 FRANKLIN SPRAGUE WILLIAMS.
 MRS. MARY P. WILLIAMS.
 MRS. HELEN M. WINCHESTER.

The tables were daintily decorated; and during the dinner there was fine music by the Beacon Orchestral Club, under the lead of Mrs. Marietta Sherman Raymond.

On the menu were the cuts, to be seen in this report, of the tomb, in Exeter, of Rev. Samuel Dudley, and a facsimile of a document signed by his widow Elizabeth, for which the Association is indebted greatly to the Misses Morrill, of Exeter, N. H.

THE MENU.

Bluepoints.		
Consommé, Chatelaine.		
Purée of Game, Pomeranie.		
Penobscot Salmon, a la Chambord.		
Sliced Cucumbers.	Potatoes, Viennese.	
Loin of Lamb, Morlaisienne.		
Mongrel Goose, Bigarade.		
Early June Peas.	Potatoes, Parisienne.	
Frozen Tom and Jerry.		
Filet de Boeuf, a la Rossini.		
Cases of Lobster, Newburg.		
Sweetbread Patties, au Madere.		
Vienna Charlottes.	Victoria Jelly.	
Assorted Cake.	Fancy Water Ices.	
Marshmallow Ice Cream.		
Fruit.		
Cheese.	Crackers.	Olives.
Coffee.		

The wants of the material man having been gratified and satisfied, Mr. Wiggin, in his characteristically genial manner, spoke as follows :

Chairman's Introductory Remarks.

FRIENDS, I never like to interrupt pleasant chat, or chatter, but the time is passing, and we have much else in store.

That a Dudley can always do his share of the talking, these dinners offer abundant proof.

I am acting to-night in a double capacity : First, as Vice-president, in the President's absence ; and, second, as Chairman of your Literary Committee, as Mr. F. S. Williams, the senior Mr. Williams, has had charge of looking after your creature comforts, as chairman of that Department. To look at us two you might think that *I* should be in charge of the creature comforts, and Mr. Williams of the feast of reason ; but you must take us as you find us, and such as we have, give we unto you.

The Committee's Correspondence.

YOUR committee has found it rather more difficult to secure speakers this year than last, when our subject was Anne Bradstreet, her memorials being far more plentiful than are those of the Rev. Samuel Dudley.

We had hoped to divide the subject, and have someone speak of Samuel Dudley's Birth and Parentage, someone else of his Early Days, another of his After Life, and so on ; but this was found impracticable, because the records are too meagre.

You shall hear, however, with what success your chairman met in the various quarters to which he applied.

I wrote to Mrs. Jonas G. Dudley, of Augusta, Me., supposed to be in New York City, asking her to speak on the general subject ; but my missive was returned from the Dead Letter Office, so I have no clew to her whereabouts.

Next I wrote to our good friend, Mr. Charles A. Sheldon, of New Haven, asking him if he would say something about the career of this illustrious ancestor; but he replied that he was not of the Samuel blood.

I then wrote to Mr. Woodbury G. Langdon, of New York, and he answered that, being in his suburban residence until November, and that as suburban residences are considered unsafe at night without a man's presence, he cannot be with us until he either returns earlier to the city or his children are old enough for self-protection.

The next application was to Mr. Winthrop Dudley, of Brentwood, N. H., a venerable man of over fourscore years; but what became of this letter I have no idea, as it received no response.

I then wrote to Mr. John T. Perry, of Exeter, who was many years in journalism, wields a very ready pen, and is deeply interested in genealogical topics. He wrote me that his wife had recently passed on to a higher sphere, leaving his home desolate, and his home affairs needing his constant attention. On a trip to Exeter, by vote of your Directors, I called upon Mr. Perry in his venerable house, which has been but slightly changed, though made more attractive by the introduction of modern conveniences, and we sat and talked in the very room where an important Revolutionary meeting took place, with reference to Colonial finances, just before the battle of Bennington. To be sure of the dates, I should have looked up this battle; but I must now presume upon your extensive and accurate information thereanent. At any rate, there was the room where the meeting was held to raise money: and one man pledged all he was worth, in houses and lands as well as in money, toward the support of the war against King George.

That same room had another association, with a case about which you lawyers probably all know, and, no doubt, our ex-president, Mr. Sanford Dudley, could give more particulars. I refer to the famous Cilley (not perhaps *silly* also) will case, tried in Exeter. On the opposing sides no lesser lawyers were engaged than the two greatest in the Granite State, Daniel

Webster and Jeremiah Mason. Daniel Webster was a Whig, and as a matter of courtesy, he was, during the trial, invited to the hospitalities of this mansion, then belonging to Colonel Chadwick. Party politics ran higher then than now. It happened that the Colonel held some office in the gift of the people. In those days New Hampshire was nothing if not Democratic, and as his constituents could not bear to have their representative generous to a leader in the other party, they dropped Colonel Chadwick at the next election.

Our Registrar, Mrs. Dudley Bramble, was asked if she would not say something about the Boyhood of Samuel Dudley, as she is of his line; but she met with an accident at a Plymouth celebration, and could not even be with us to-night. However, she sent a letter, which you shall hear presently.

Mr. George E. Dudley, of the Fitchburg Railroad, also felt unable to help us.

Mrs. Babb was asked to assist on the committee, and "she hath done what she could."

Mr. E. Dudley Freeman, your future president, at first thought he should be unable to make an address, but finally consented; you shall soon judge of his quality.

From Miss Jennie Dearborn, of Concord, N. H., now in New York City, came the word that her mother, Mrs. Susan L. Dearborn Clough, was suffering from a prolonged illness, making it impossible for either of these ladies to meet with us.

Mr. Frank Dudley, of Portland, at first thought he would speak to us, but later he felt compelled to retract this promise.

Notwithstanding these disappointments, efficient aid came from other quarters. Through photographs procured by Miss Morrill, our menu is enriched by two cuts, though these appear to far better advantage on pasteboard than on this paper. One pictures the flat gravestone marking the last resting place of Samuel Dudley, though the leaden inscription has disappeared. The other represents a paper, signed by his third wife, in which she requests that somebody else be appointed administrator of her husband's estate.

Before we touch this Exeter matter we will listen to a letter

from Col. L. Edwin Dudley, which will be read by Miss O'Hara, who has been acting as substitute for our Treasurer, since he so far recovered from his accident in Washington, on Inauguration Night—an accident resulting in the amputation of his left foot—as to take his official position.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
VANCOUVER, B. C., October 11, 1897.

ALBION M. DUDLEY, M. D., President Governor Thomas Dudley Family Association, Salem, Mass.

MY DEAR DOCTOR:—I regret extremely that, for the first time, I shall be absent from a meeting of our Association. I have always been gratified by the warm interest manifested at these annual gatherings by so large a number of the descendants of our illustrious ancestor.

Recently a report has come to me that our fellow-member, Mr. Augustine Jones, has nearly finished the task, which he so generously undertook, of preparing a life of Governor Thomas Dudley. I am glad, for I believe the people will see, for the first time, the sturdy old Governor in his true character.

I have long believed that the cause of liberty of the individual, of government "by the people and for the people" was, in its early struggles, more indebted to Governor Thomas Dudley than to any other man of his time. No man living at a later time had equal opportunity to render the cause great service.

Our family especially, and all the liberty-loving people of all the world, will be indebted to Mr. Jones for the faithful performance of the great task which he accepted at our hands.

Although I am so far away in body, I shall nevertheless be with you in spirit on the 19th inst.

I wish for your meeting of this year, and for the future life of our Association, all the good and all the prosperity that any of my fellow-members can desire.

With deep regret that I must be absent from your meeting this year, with the hope and full expectation that I can attend your next meeting, I am

Most sincerely yours,

L. EDWIN DUDLEY.



COL. L. EDWIN DULLFY,
Treasurer.

Among the points for which I stand indebted to Mr. Perry is this, that he has long been of the opinion that there must have been some special reason for giving the town of Exeter its name. Many colonists (like the Bostonians) simply transplanted their names from English homes; but Mr. Perry is convinced that the Exeter settlers chose the name with great deliberation, since the town of Exeter, England, bears the same relation to Exmouth that our Exeter bears to Portsmouth, as well as to sea and river, and that its hills and undulations are similar.

We listened a year ago to Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney, as she spoke of Anne Hutchinson, in comparison with Anne Bradstreet. Some of you felt sure that Mrs. Hutchinson and Mrs. Bradstreet must have been friends, when the former was turning theological Boston upside down, in her determination to convince the people of God's indwelling spirit, and that a woman had a right to be publicly heard in the community, if she could get anyone to listen. What has this to do with Exeter? You shall see. Mrs. Hutchinson had a clerical brother-in-law, John Wheelwright, who was a friend of Oliver Cromwell, came to Massachusetts Bay at the age of forty-two, and soon after became a founder and first minister of the new Exeter, though he did not continue there till his death in 1679. His successor, the ancestor whom we especially commemorate to-night, was Samuel Dudley.

One of the reporters who called this evening remarked, after reading our program with some care, "Then the Rev. Samuel Dudley is to be the chief speaker of this occasion." I assured him that the Rev. Samuel had been dead over two hundred years, and we scarcely expected his reappearance; though such a materialization might enable us to rival the manifestations at the great Spiritual Temple only a square distant.

Mr. Dudley was the Exeter pastor from 1650 to 1683. In the middle of the seventeenth century he went among the people of Exeter, and we can understand how he was welcomed, not only as a Godly and well-learned divine, but as the eldest son of Governor Thomas Dudley of Massachusetts Bay, one of the chief, if not the foremost, of New England's early rulers.

The Exeter people are on the eve of celebrating the two hundredth anniversary of either the organization or reorganization of their First Church, they are uncertain which; because the able New Hampshire historian, Rev. Alonzo H. Quint, D. D., insists that, contrary to colonial usage, Exeter had no religious organization till two centuries ago, though he thinks the Dover church dates from the settlement of that region. This opinion leaves the Exeter Congregational brethren a little in doubt as to what they are to celebrate in 1898, an absolute church organization, or the reorganization of a church much older, dating back to 1640; though we must certainly feel that it does not seem a reasonable supposition that a society of New Englanders should worship sixty years with no church organization. It is also interesting to know that the meetinghouse of the Exeter society has closed a whole century of life.

Samuel Dudley was a very important link between the Dover Plantations and Massachusetts Bay. If Mr. Perry could be with us he would tell you of the part taken by Mr. Dudley in certain mild controversies (I say *mild*, but am not so sure about their mildness) between that part of New England and this.

I asked Miss Katharine Morrill if she would not speak or read to us; but she says No, and her No is not of the kind that means Yes; although I feel assured that a woman who can use her pen as ably as has Miss Morrill in the interests of homœopathic literature, could talk to advantage. She has taken great pains to collect facts and copy data, and some of these Miss O'Hara will read.

Extracts from Exeter Records Concerning Rev Samuel Dudley.

EXETER TOWNE RECORD.

P. 54

Att a Towne Meeting, the (13) day of (3) mo. 1650.

It is unanimously agreed upon by Mr. Samuëll Dudley and the Towne of Exeter, that Mr. Dudley is forthwith so soone as comfortable subsistence can be made by the Towne for him and his famelye, in the hous which was purchased of Mr.

Whelwrit, that then the saide Mr. Dudley is to com to inhabet att Exeter and to be a minester of God's word unto us, untill such time as God shall be pleased to make way for the gathering of a Church. And then he to be ordained as Pastor or Teacher according to the ordinance of God

And in consideration of this p'mise of Mr. Dudley the Towne doth mutieally agree to fitt up the aforesaid house, and to fence in a yarde and gardon for the said Mr. Dudley and to allow fourtey pounds a yeere towards the maintenance of the said Mr. Dudley and his famelye. And that the use and sole improvement of the aforesaid hous bought of Mr. Whelwrit and all the lands and meddows thereto belonging shall be to the proper use of him the said Mr. Dudley during the time that he shall continue to be a minester of the word amonst us.

And what cost the said Mr. Dudley shall bestowe about the said hous and lands in the time of his improvement, the Towne is to allow unto him or his so much as the said house or lands are bettered by it att the time of the saide Mr. Dudley's leaving of it either by death or by some more than ordinary call of God otherwais.

And it is farther agreed upon that the ould bow hous, which was Mr. Whelwrit's shall by the Towne be ficed up fitt for the setting of cattle in. And that the aforesaide pay of 40^l a yeere, is to be made in good pay everey halfe yeare, in corn and English comodities att a price currant as they goo generally in the Cuntrey att the time or times of payment.

To the promisses wch concerne myselfe I consent unto,

Witness my hand,

SAM. DUDLEY,

And for the Towne's p'formance of there part of this aforesaide agreement, we whose names are hereunder written, do joyntly and severally engage ourselves to Dr. Dudley,

Witness our hands,

EDWARD HILTON,
EDWARD GILLMAN,
JNO. LEGAT,
HENRY ROBY,
JAMES WALL,
HUMPHRI WILLSON.

The 4th of the first mo. 47 or 48 (1648) 46

It is agreed by a ginerall consent at a Town meeting that Mr. Wiggin, Mr. Dudley and Mr. Clemants shall be Associates to the Countey Court, if the other townes in the Countey shall assent thereunto.

August 26th, 1650. P. 57

The Ten Aker lott lying on the neck of land over against Mr. Dudley's house wch was sometime given to Edward Johnson of Hampton (if he com to build upon it in reasonable time) is now given by the Towne unto John Legat for a hous lott.

P. 60

Att a Towne Meeting, the (5) of (10) mo. 1650.

It is agreed upon that the Townsemen shall have power to make a Rate upon all such of the inhabetants of the Towne as doo not volentarey bring in according to their abiletyes for the sattisfying of the Towne's engagement unto Mr. Dudley for his maintenance.

Att a Towne Meeting, the (19) of Febr. 1650. P. 63

There is given and granted unto Mr. Sam'll Dudley, Eightey Akers Swampe Land, lying about Southeast from the falls, lying neere unto Humphery Willson's great lott on the one hand an Mr. Whelwrit's creeke runing from it, and the great plaine on the East sid of it, and all the timber and underwood upon the said 80 Akers of Land, to him and his heires forever.

3ly, The Three Townsemen wch now are, viz: Henerey Roby, Thos. King and John Legat, are made choice of by the Towne to vindicate the credit and reputation of Mr. Dudley against the reproachfull speeches and calumnations of John Garland, by proceeding against him in law according to the demerit of his part.

(See Bell's history. P. 16)

Att a Towne Meeting, the (26) of the (4) mo. 1650. P. 64

It is agreed upon that Francis Swaine shall have 20 S. for his paines and time in going into the bay to receive Mr. Dudley's pay.

It is agreed upon that a meeting house shall be built of twenty foot square, so soone as workmen can conveanteantly be procured to do it. And the place appointed for it is att the corner of William Tayler's lott next the street, and William Tayler is to have of the Towne 20 S. for five rods square of his land in that place.

It is granted unto Mr. Samuelli Dudley all the land which is att the land of the ten aker lotts on the neck of land over against the towne, wch is not formerly granted out.

Att a Towne meeting, the (1) of the (7) mo. 1651. P. 65

It's ordered that John Warren shall goo into the Bay to receive the town's pay of Mr. Kimball for Mr. Dudley, and to see for the waights and measers, that Mark Hands p'cure them and send them forthwith according to the Townesemen's agreement with him, and that the said John Warren shall have 20 S. for his panes and expenses in corne of the Towne.

Att a Towne Meeting, the (29) of the (10) mo. 1651. P. 66

It is granted to Mr. Dudley liberty to fence in that piece of ground where the graves are, and to have the use of the lands for graseing or feeding of Cattle whilst he staves in Exeter, but not to breake up the saide land, and when he leaves the land he is to take up the fence againe or to be payd for it.

It is agreed upon that Mr. Samuelli Dudley, Mr. Edw. Hilton, Mr. Edw. Gilman, John Legat and Humphrey Willson shall have power to make an agreement with Hampton and Dover about the bounds of the Towne, or to petition to the Ginerall Court about it, if they cannot agree with the other townes, and to consider about the easing of the townes * * * they may about the manner of payments for the minester's maintenance and for the exchange of the land that is by the saw mill belonging to Mr. Dudley his house, and for to dispose of the ten akers of land sometime givene to Will Whitredg, if he come to dwell in.

P. 67

Att a Towne Meeting, att Exeter the (20) day of (2) mo. 1652.

It is granted and voated and agreed upon that Mr. Samucll Dudley and John Legat shall have liberty to build or erect a saw mill at the second or third fall from the Towne, which they shall like best of. And to have timber for there mill on the canons there. And the tearmes on which they have this grant is, that they shall pay unto the Towne the som of five pounds a yeare for so long time as the said mill is employed in sawing and to aforde the Towne for there own use boards att three shillings a hundred, if they fetch them from the mill. And the falls above mentioned are to be understood of falls that are on the greate fresh river, above any of the mills that are alredy built.

And this grante is given unto the saide Mr. Samucll Dudley and Jno. Legat, theire heires and assines forever, as our meaneing is of the other mills formerly granted.

Witness hereunto the selectmen's hands:

EDW. HILTON,

THO. PETIT.

JNO LEGAT.

EXETER TOWNE RECORD.

P. 69

Att a Towne Meeting, the (10) of May, 1652.

Mr. Samucll Dudley, Mr. Edw. Hilton, Mr. Edw. Gillman and Tho. King are chosen to meet with the Commitioneres appointed to lay out the bounds between us and Hampton, to agetate and conclud with them or to make there objections according to the Court order, if they cannot agree.

4ly, Att the towne meeting afore named the (10) of May, 1652.

It is given and granted unto the saide Mr. Samucll Dudley and John Legat, one hundred akers of land a pece, att or above the uper falls on the maine fresh River by estimation about two or three miles from the Towne on the heither side of the River, where there grant is for a saw mill, neere to the new Comon

field, which is granted on the other side of the River, and the saide Mr. Dudley and John Legat are to secure the said Comon Field from any trespas by there cattle which they carrey thither for working or feeding there.

Edw. Gillman, Rob. Sawers and Tho. Petit do descent from this grant.

May 10, 1652.

P. 71

10ly. It is ordered and agreed upon and by the Towne requested, that Mr. Samuell Dudley and Mr. Edw. Gillman shall goo to the next Ginerall Courte as messenger for the Towne, to treat with the Courte about the Libertyes and bounds of our Towne that we be not infringed upon either by Dover or Hampton.

Att a Towne meeting, the (20) of the (3) mo. 16—. P. 71

1. Whereas att our last meeting the (10) of this prsant (3) — Mr. Samuell Dudley and Mr. Edw. Gillman were requested to goo to the Ginerall Courte as messengers in the Towne's behalfe to petition to the said Courte about the bounds and libertyes of our Towne, it is now agreed upon by the Towne to request Mr. Samuell Dudley alone to goo to the said Generall Courte about the aforesaide buisiness, and Mr. Gillman is freed from it.

2. It is agreed upon that Mr. Dudley and John Legat desired to compose the petition to send to the saide Courte.

3. Mr. Sam'll Dudley, Mr. Edw. Hilton, Thos. Petit, John Legat, Edw. Gillman, James Wall, Humphrey Willson, Nicholas Leeson and Thomas Cornish, or any six of them are made choyce of to set their hands to the aforesaid petition, in the behalfe of the rest of the Towne, and that all the towne or any that please may com on the 2d day morning to the meeting hous to hear the petition read.

Att a Towne Meeting the (15) of the (12) mo, 1653. P. 78

1. It is ordered and agreed that the selectmen have power given them by the Towne to take sune course with Captane Wiggin about Mr. Dudley's rate, according as they shall see meet.

At a Towne Meeting th (13) of the (4) mo., 1655. P. 82

It is agreed upon and voated that the townesemen of Exeter have full power granted unto them to conferme that covenant containing a dede or sale of the house and land that was sometime Mr. Whelwrit's unto Mr. Samucll Dudley, or make it good to him according to a covenant wch was read to the towne at a meeting the (13) 4th mo., 55, the covenant beinge on the lease followinge:

These witnesseth that whereas the inhabetents of the Towne of Exeter had called Mr. Samucll Dudley to be their minester, and for his yearly allowance had covenented to pay him fourtey pounds, but finding every yeere more and more in respect of the towne's decreasing and other inabilityes, that the burden wch they tooke upon themselves was greater than they could well beere, and alsoe the said Sam beinge not willing to urge that from them wch they could not comfortably discharge, it is therefore, mutually agreed betweene them, from this time forward, the day of the date hereof, to make nullity of that contract wch is recorded in the Towne booke. And therefore, the saide Sam., for his pte from this tyme, doth lay downe his place of being a minester, and what exercises he shall p'forme on the Sabbath day, to doe them as a private p'son for this p'sent sommer. He doeth p'mise to p'forme them constantly, afterwards he is to be at his liberty. Bat yet soe long as he shall continue in the Towne of Exeter, he doeth intend and promise to be helpfull what he may with convenience, either in his owne house or some other wch shall be appointed for the Sabbath exercises.

As for the inhabetants of the Towne of Exeter for their pte by these p'sents they have bargained and sold unto the said Sam. all that purchase formerly bought of Mr. Whelwrit, viz: that dwelling house wherein the saide Sam. lives, cowhouse, house lott and med low with the canonage and what other appurtenances belong thereunto, and for the consideration of these p'mises, the saide Sam. doeth pay fifty pounds in manner as followeth:

Twenty pounds being halfe of the rate within this present

yeere due to the said Sam. ; fifteene pounds or thereabouts wch the Towne is behind hand for former rates, and fifteene pounds in respect of what labour shall be p'formed this p'sent sommer. Furthermore, the said Sam. promiseth that when he doeth remove with his famelye from the Towne to dispose of himselfe elsewhere, to offer to the towne, his house, his house lott, meadow and what other accommodations he hath bought of them, at the same price of fifty pounds, to be paid in corne and English goods, as is expressed in a former covenant betweene them, or else in sound well conditioned, neat cattle indifferently prized.

Provided, that this pay be made within halfe a yeere after the aforesaid Sam. shall have given warning of his removall. And in case the said Sam. shall decease, they to whom the aforesaid pr'misses shal be left shal have libertye to enjoy them a whole yeere after and then the towne to possesse them.

Provided, that pr'sent pay as above expressed in kind, be then made to them that shal have power to receive it.

Furthermore, the said Sam. doeth promise that what paines he shall take in pr'forming Sabbathe exercises after this sommer to require nothing of the towne. Alsoe the inhabitants of Exeter doe promise that what cost or charge shall be bestowed and laid out upon the house, lott, meadow, in building, repairing, fencing or other cost by the said Sam. layd out, that be over and above payd to the said Sam., his heires or his assignes, as it shall be then judged worth by indifferent prisers when the fyfty pounds shall be paid, and that in the same kind of payment. For the consideration hereof the said Sam. hath put to his hand for his pte, and they whose names are under-written being select townsemen, in the behalfe of the towne, this thirteenth day of June, 1655.

SAM. DUDLEY,

JOHN GILLMAN,
THO. PETTET,
WILLIAM MOORE

P. 86

EXETER TOWN RECORD.

Att a full towne meeting legally warned, the eight day of June, 1657.

It was ordered and agreed that so long as Mr. Sam. Dudley shall continue to be a minester in the towne of Exeter, which shall bee till there shall bee some just cause for him to remove, whereof he is not to bee judge himselfe, but other indifferent understanding men, the fynes of the people or greater maintenance to be a cause, are excepted, the towne of Exeter is to pay to the said Sam. the sume of fvyty pounds yeerely, in merchantable pine boards and in merchantable pipe staves, both to be delivered by the water syde at the Towne of Exeter, at the currant price as they shall goe at when they are delivered; if the boards and staves do not reach the said sume the remainder to be paid in merchantable corne, the tyme of payment is to be twice in the yere by equal portions, the first paym't is to begin at the nyne and twentyeth day of September next coming, the other paym't to be made by the foure and twentyeth day of June next and soe from yeere to yeere.

Furthermore, it is ordered at the same meeting, that the dwelling house, those lott and other lotts, and the meadow on the west syde of Exeter river, all formerly Mr. Whelwrit's, wth all rights and priviledges belonging thereto and what else was formerly Mr. Whelwrit's shall be confirmed unto the said Sam. his heires and assignes from this time forever, not withstanding any promise or engagement to the contrary. Excepting that peece of meddow wch lyes upon Mr. Whelwrit's Creeke, now in the said Sam. his possession being purchased by him of the towne of Exeter, wch the said towne is again to have up in the said Sam. Dudley's his removal from the towne or upon his decesse, paying to him his heires, executors, administrators or assignes, the sum of seventeen pounds in merchantable current pay.

Furthermore, it is ordered that the selectmen of the towne shall yeerely, as abovesaid, gather up the said sume, and in case they be defective herein to be answerable to the towne for their default and to pay themselves what is not gathered up by them.

Voted.

P. 91

Att a towne meeting the 1 of May, 1657, it was ordered — that John Tid and Cornelius, Mr. Dudley's man, are now appointed by the towne to looke into the meddows and what hog or hoggs they shall find rooting upon the meddows to bring them to the towne, for every hog so rooting they are to have eighteen pence for their labors from the owners of the same, and eighteen pence more to be paid to the owner of the medow.

P. 94

At a towne meeting, March 4, 1658.

At the same meeting it was ordered that Mr. Sam Dudley and Mr. Hilton should have power to treat with Captane Wiggin, as alsoe to agree with him, what annual paym't he is to make to the towne towards the bearing of charges for the publike minestry, according as the rates are made for the p'sent, by the saw mills and pipe staves, or as they shall be made afterwards.

It was granted att this towne meeting (March 4, 1658) to Sam. Dudley, that tract of land between Griffin Montagues house lott and Mr. Stanion's Creeke, lying all on the right hand of the path next to the river upon consideration of drawing out all the grants in the towne booke or any other necessarie orders contained in the same web grants and orders are to be fairly written; provided, that if there be found any order or grant recorded formerley in any towne booke to hinder this grant, then this grant to Sam. Dudley to be of no effect, otherwais to stand in force.

March 30, 1670.

P. 102

There was granted to Sam. Dudley ten akers of land lying between Montague's lott and Stanion's brooke, if there be so much to be found there.

Of this grant there is found and given out fyve akers on each side of Stanion's brooke.

P. 107

Att a towne meeting, the 10th of Oct. 1664.

There was granted to Sam. Dudley that pece of land specified before given to Mr. Reshly, notwithstanding all exceptions in the towne booke recorded.

16th day, 3rd mo. 1643.

Mr. Thos. Rashley had a grant of land between Griffin Montague's lot and Mr. Stanion's creeke containing 14 or 16 acres excepting $2\frac{1}{2}$ akers.

Oct. 10, 1664.

P. 106

There was granted to Richard Bray 30 akers adjoining to that grant bought of Mr. Sam. Dudley.

Att a towne meeting, the tenth of July, 1671. P. 116

It was ordered that whereas heretofore the selectmen of the towne were appointed and bound to gather up the minister's rate, it is from this tyme forward ordered and agreed upon that Mr. Sam. Dudley is to gather up his rate himselfe and for consideration of his paines and labour, whereis his yeerely rate amounted to the sum of fyfty pounds, formerly, there is now granted to him sixty pounds, in such kind of pay as hath been formerly agreed of betweene him and the towne, and to be paid at such tymes as the last towne order mentione.

The selectmen are to make the sixty pound rate yeerely, and in case any inhabitant shall refuse to pay his rate, the selectmen of the towne are to empower the said Sam Dudley to get it by the constable. Moreover, at the same meeting, it was ordered and granted that what is due over and above by way of rate these three yeeres last past, every man being paid his due, the overplus is to be paid to the said Sam., it was also ordered at the same meeting, that when the rates for these three yeeres last past are delivered up into the hands of the said Sam. the townesmen are to be discharged of further trouble in gathering of rates for the minester.

Att a towne meeting, April 29, 1672. P. 120

It was ordered and agreed that Mr. Dudley, Lieftenent Hall and John Gilman shall and have ful power to treat and agree with Hampton men, and to issue al differences that are or may be betweene the inhabetents of Hampton and Exeter, concerning lande. Voted.

Att a towne meeting the thyrtyeth day of March, 1674. P. 123

There was granted to Sam. Dudley six hundred akers of land for a farme to be layed out where he shall find a place convinient anywhere he shall make choice of; provided, it be within the space of two miles distant from the towne, which is to be understood from the meeting house.

P. 122

Att a towne meeting, upon the nyne and twentyeth day of September, 1674.

The six hundred acres of land granted to Mr. Dudley by the towne measurers Lieftenant and William More, is layed out and bounded as followeth:

From the great hill upon the South syde of Picpocket beginninge at a tree marked on the stump and from that tree joyninge to Hampton line West and by North runing to a brooke or little river one myle and a halfe, where there are several trees marked by the saide rivers syde; from thence beinge bounded by the saide river twelve score rod, North by the said river thence four hundred and fourtev rod East and by South, where there is both a twin hemlock and a single hemlock marked, neere unto John Folsome, Senior's, planting field.

In which compasse there is contained fourscore and ten acres, above six hundred. For this reason, that what land shal appear legally to be John Folsome, Senior, either granted to himselfe or to any other within the said compasse from whom he can claime just right and title from, may be allowed unto him, if otherwise, the overplus of the six hundred acres is to be thrown up again to the towne, on that syde next to Picpockett.

At a towne meeting, the 7th of February (1680.) P. 128.

It was ordered that whereas the minister's rate was to be paid at or before the twentieth day of Aprill, upon some reason seeming good to the freeman, it is now ordered from henceforth it shall be paid in at or before the twentieth day of March.

There was granted to Mr. Dudley on the Northwest syde of his dwelling house, on the back syde of his pasture next his house, twenty akers of land, or as much as may be found there if not all the said quantity; not invading on any man's property.

These twenty akers are bounded as followeth: Beginning at a white oake above his house upon the hill, and soe from thence running upon a Northwest lyne to a great hemlock marked upon foure sydes, from thence upon a Northeast lyne to a white oake marked as abovesaid, and from thence on a Southeast lyne to a great hemlock marked as above and soe butting upon the heads of the lotts.

The town measurers being Leftenant Hall, Moses Levit

P. 137

It is also ordered at the same meeting, March 11, 1678, that Jonathan Thing is put in the roome of Ensigne Moore, with Mr. Dudley and Leftenant Hall, for the equal distribution of lands, to such as had none when the great lotts were granted.

Feb. 21, 1680.

P. 147

There was a grant to John Sincler of land neere the most swamp formerly called Mr. Dudley's.

From Bell's Hist. of Exeter, P. 168.

"In the year 1680 the town passed out of the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, under the newly established royal provincial government of New Hampshire. The most notable effect which the change produced in parochial affairs was to make the minister's rent payable on the twentieth of March, instead of one month later, as before."

THE CHAIRMAN: ‘The Rev. Samuel Dudley, being a wise man, took land, or any other commodity in return for his services, his salary reminding one of Goldsmith’s couplet:

A man he was to all the country dear,
And passing rich, with forty pounds a year,

which shows that in Old England and New England clerical stipend was about the same at that period. One point especially interesting is that one year they gave Mr. Dudley a little more pay, provided he would collect it himself.

Miss O’Hara then read part of the

Inventory of Rev. Samuel Dudley’s Property

A TRUE and perfect inventory of all and singular, ye goods and chattels and estate (as they were given unto us whose names are underscribed) of Mr. Sam’l Dudley, sen., deceased February 10th, 1682-3 and appraised as followeth:

	L.	S.	D.
Imprs in ye Parlor, 1 feather bed, 1 bolster & 1 bedstead	03	00	00
It, in ye chamber, 1 fether bed, 1 bolster, rug, 1 sheet, 2 blanketts & 1 bedstead	03	00	00
It, 1 flock bed, 2 feather bolsters, rug, 1 blankett & 1 bedstead	01	10	00
It, 1 fether bolster & 1 blankett	01	01	00
It, 2 flock beds, 1 rug, 1 pillow & 1 bedstead	01	10	00
It, his wearing apparell	05	12	00
It, his bands & gloves	00	13	00
It, 13 paires of sheets	05	18	00
It, 1 paire more	00	09	00
It, 4 table clothes	00	09	00
It, 18 napkins at 18 S. & 20 ditto at 10 S.	01	08	00
It, 18 pillowbers	00	19	00
It, 10 towells	00	05	00
It, chests & other lumber in ye chambers	00	15	00

SAMUEL DUDLEY'S INN.

	L.	S.	D.
It. 6 cushions 6 S. & 1 lanthorne 3 S.	00	09	00
It. 1 saddle 1 S. & 1 pillion 5 S.	00	06	00
It. shoes & stockings.	00	08	06
It. 1 feather bed, 1 pr. gartboes & valences, 5 blanketts, 1 sheet, 1 bolster & 1 pillow	07	10	00
It. 17 lookes	02	00	00
It. 2 chests 10 S. & 2 tables 10 S.	01	00	00
It. 2 forms 6 S. & 8 chaires 10 S.	06	16	00
It. 1 hourglass, looking glass & box iron	00	05	00
It. 1 fire shovell & tongues.	00	02	00
It. 1 pre. bellows.	00	01	00
It. 4 silver spoons & silver porringer.	03	05	00
It. 8 tin pans & other tinning ware	00	13	00
It. 1 chest trays & tubs in ye seller	02	00	00
It. 1 cheez press & other lumber	01	00	00
It. pewter.	03	01	00
It. 3 brass kettles	03	12	00
It. 3 brass skilletts	00	05	00
It. 3 iron potts & iron kettle.	00	18	00
It. 3 transells & 1 skillett.	00	08	00
It. 1 frying pan, 2 spitts, 1 gridiron & 1 flesh forke	00	06	00
It. ye dwelling house	40	00	00
It. 1 barne & sheep house	14	00	00
It. 1 cart, wheels, boxes & hoops	00	15	00
It. 1 warming pan	00	05	00
It. 1 plow & irons & other tackling	00	10	00
It. two oxen.	08	00	00
It. two steers	05	00	00
It. 7 cows & 1 heifer	16	00	00
It. 1 heifer, 3 steers & 1 bull 3 years old	07	10	00
It. 4 yearlings	03	00	00
It. 1 mare 30 S. & 4 calfe 5 S.	01	15	00
It. 2 canes.	01	05	00
It. 8 hogs, 8 lb. and 10 hogs, 5 lb.	18	00	00
It. 20 sheep, at 5 S. peree.	05	00	00

It, 1 fowling peice.....	01	10	00
It, ye home lott being 15 acres at 3 lb. pr. acre.....	45	00	00
It, ye sheep pasture, 35 acres, at 30 S. pr. acre.....	52	10	00
It, 25 acres of marsh at 4 lb. per acre.....	100	00	00
It, 10 acres of flats, at 3 lb. per acre.....	30	00	00
It, ye great pasture 6 acres, at 12 S. per acre.....	36	00	00
It, 80 acres of land lying at ye heads of ye aforesaid lotts.....	20	00	00
It, 600 acres of land neere to pickpockett, at 5 S. an acre.....	150	00	00
It, 2 cows & other goods in Moses Leavit's hands.....	10	02	06
It, 2 cows & other goods in Sam'll Hardy's hands.....	07	00	00
It, 2 cows & other goods in Kinsley Hall's hands.....	04	05	00
It, to Biley Dudley 1000 of board nayles & 1 hog.....	01	05	00
It, for Thomas Dudley's dyett.....	04	00	00
It, to wintering Theop. Dudley's hors.....	00	10	00
It, to one silver beaker.....	03	00	00
It, 1 silver spoon at Sam'll Hardy's.....	00	08	00
It, for grass to Biley Dudley.....	00	15	00

WILLIAM MOORE

his

ROBERT R. SMART, Apprisors,
marke

Witness to ye hands of ye apprisors,

U. V. SMITH,

JOHN FOULSOM,

BARTHO. TIPPING.

Theophilus Dudley, to whom administration was granted of the above estate, was sworn before the Governor and Counsell that this is a true inventory thereof and ingaged to bring in a further inventory if more shall come to hand.

March 3, 1682.

By order R. CHAMBERLAIN, C'k of ye Counsell.

To the Right Honerabell Edward Cranfield, Esquire & Governor of New Hampshire,

SIR:—Thes are to acquaint your Honer that I, Elizabeth Dudley, laite wife of Mr. Samuell Dud'ey, deceased, have agreed with the children of the said Dudley for my dowery; also to acquaint your Honer that I doe refuse to administer and therefore I doe leave it to my sonn-in-law Theophilus Dudley.

Sir, yours however to serve to my power,

March 1st. 1682-3, witness my hand and seal,

ELIZABETH DUDLEY.

Mrs. Elizabeth Dudley ownes this above to be her acte and dede this 2d of March, 1682-3, before me,

JOHN GILLMAN of the Counsell.

CHAIRMAN: We may say of the Rev. Samuel Dudley what is often said of the Puritan Colonists, that they married early and often.

Some items in this inventory partly form the basis of the paper we are next to hear. Last year one of our most attractive speakers was Mrs. Orinda Dudley Hornbrooke, a gifted kinswoman, who is doing so distinguished a work, which may be called art-philanthropic, in lecturing most wisely here and there, on Birds and Bonnets, and thereby weaning many women from their destructive use of feathers for ornamental purposes. When we heard of a certain Miss Dudley, in the New Hampshire capital, we at first thought her name must be Orinda. Then we decided it was Oriana, and so misprinted it on the invitation circulars; but really her name is Ariana.—a name, Mr. Perry tells me, borrowed from the Bohemian. It is but right that we offer Miss Ariana an apology for the blunder, and assure you that she is not a bit *airy*, but a Yankee woman of as sound flesh and blood as she manipulates in her pursuit of the Munroe medical practice. She has been delving in the

earth for facts regarding the wives of the Rev. Samuel. In the Morrill parlor the other day I saw an ancient letter, written by some Puritan young man to the father of a girl he wished to marry. Whether the Rev. Samuel proposed to either of his three wives by proxy we do not know, but such facts as can be learned about them will now be presented.

Samuel Dudley's Three Wives.

A PAPER BY MISS ARIANA S. DUDLEY

Mr. President and Members of the Dudley Family

"AND Pharaoh commanded the same day the taskmasters of the people and their officers saying, Ye shall no more give the people straw to make brick as heretofore; let them go and gather straw for themselves. And the tale of the bricks which they did make heretofore, ye shall lay upon them." When I entered on my biographical researches for the wives of the Reverend Samuel Dudley, I began to appreciate the woes of the children of Israel and to feel that my task was not unlike theirs—a feeling that increased as I was forced to realize that there was no exact record of the birth of anyone of these women, the dates of their several marriages could only be approximated, and all mention of their names was merely incidental and well-nigh characterless.

But the children of Israel ran away and I was about to imitate the precedent thus established when the postman one day handed me an envelope bearing the Dudley coat of arms. I opened it and read that my task was assigned. Retreat was impossible now. The Red Sea had rolled back and left me on the hither side. However, if science is right, and the individual character is largely determined by heredity and environment, we may hope to get from the family history and surroundings reliable sidelights on the character of these women, if we are not permitted full portraiture.

The first wife of the Reverend Samuel Dudley was Mary, daughter of John Winthrop, first governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony.

The name Winthrop may be traced for at least six centuries and a half. The English home of the Winthrops was at Groton, Suffolk County, and there may still be seen the old church in which they worshipped. In his *Life and Letters of John Winthrop*, Robert C. Winthrop says, "There, in the old parish register, I found the date of the death of the head of the family in 1632. There, too, was the tomb in which the father, the grandfather, and possibly the great grandfather of the first emigrant to New England had been successively buried, bearing an inscription in Latin now almost illegible." Enough could be deciphered, however, to verify an ancient copy. Mr. Winthrop also visited the site of the old family mansion, of which he says, "Not one stone was left upon another of the house in which John Winthrop, Governor of Massachusetts, and his son John Winthrop, Governor of Connecticut, had both lived, and beneath whose roof were prepared and pondered the memorable 'Conclusions' which determined them to quit their native soil." It is ascertained from the diary of his father that John Winthrop was a member of Trinity College, Cambridge, two years; but his career there was brought to a premature close in 1604, probably by his marriage with Mary Forth, daughter of John Forth of Great Stambridge, Essex, when Winthrop was but seventeen years old. "John Winthrop wrote of his wife Mary that she was a 'right Godly woman,' but there are no letters of hers among the family papers to indicate her character and traits save one little note addressed to her 'sweet husband,' and of interest only because it was treasured by her son John, but her children have risen up and called her blessed."

John Winthrop was characterized by his sincere piety, singleness of heart, and the lofty motives and principles which governed his conduct.

In her life of Margaret Winthrop in the series, *Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times*, Mrs. Earle says, "John Milton has been held by many to be the noblest type of a Puritan. I think that John Winthrop, as seen both in his public career and his domestic life, in deeds as well as words, is a far

nobler personification of the essential spirit and flower of Puritanism."

Of such parentage was born, about the year 1612, Mary Winthrop, the subject of our sketch.

It is logical to grant that she inherited the sterling qualities of her ancestors, and her training and surroundings tended to foster them.

In December of 1615, Winthrop married a second wife, Thomasine Clopton, daughter of William Clopton, Esq., of Castleins, a seat near Groton, a famous family. She lived but one year, and Winthrop in extolling her many virtues, says, "Her loving and tender care of my children was such as might become a natural mother." In the touching death bed scene of this wife he says, "Then she called my children and blessed them severally, and would needs have Mary brought that she might kiss her, which she did." In the *Life and Letters of John Winthrop* aforementioned, I find but one other reference to Mary. In Winthrop's will, made in 1620, there occurs the following clause, "Item, for Mary my daughter, I will that my executor shall pay her grandfather Forth his legacy of two hundred and forty pounds to be paid her at her age of eighteen years, and withal I do commit her to the care of my executors to be well and Christianly educated with such goods as I shall leave unto them." A noble provision for a daughter when we consider that it was made nearly three hundred years ago.

The diary of John Winthrop's father, Adam Winthrop, records minor details of the infancy of John Winthrop, Junior, in whom he manifestly takes great pride, but I find no mention of Mary. In the *Life and Letters of John Winthrop*, already referred to, much correspondence between father and son is quoted, and it is said the former "gave great attention to the education of his sons, and money without stint," but the few lines already quoted cover all reference to Mary. I take this, however, as no evidence that Mary was less gifted than her brothers. The opinion expressed by Mr. Tulliver that "a clever woman is like a long-tailed sheep, none the better for that," was well-nigh universal in those days. Indeed, I judge from the following extract from her father's writings some

years later, that if Mary had shown evidence of any but domestic gifts she would have received little encouragement from him. He says, "The Governor of Hartford upon Connecticut came to Boston and brought his wife with him (a Godly young woman and of special parts) who was fallen into a sad infirmity, the loss of her understanding and reason, which had been growing upon her divers years by occasion of her giving herself wholly to reading and writing, and had written many books. Her husband, being very loving and tender of her, was loath to grieve her, but he saw his error when it was too late. For if she had attended to her household affairs and such things as belong to women, and not gone out of her way and calling to meddle with such things as are proper for men whose minds are stronger, she had kept her wits, and might have improved them usefully and honorably in the place God had set her."

In 1618 Winthrop married a third wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Tyndale, of Great Maplestead in Essex County, and this is the woman whom John Winthrop's children must have best known as mother, the Margaret Winthrop of Mrs. Earle's volume. She dies in 1647 and her husband's journal contains this entry at her death, "A woman of singular virtue, modesty and piety, and specially beloved and honored of the country."

In 1629 Winthrop resigned the position of "Attorney of the Court of Wards and Liveries." His biographer says: "His opposition to the course of the Government at this period, and his manifest sympathy with those who were suffering under its unjust exactions and proscriptions, may have cost him his place; or he may have resigned it voluntarily, in view of the new plans of life which more than one of his letters would seem to indicate he was contemplating." He was chosen Governor of the Massachusetts Company, October 20, 1629.

Mary Winthrop came to this country with her brother, John Winthrop, Junior, in 1631, at the age of nineteen.

On the main street, now Washington Street, near the site of the Old South Church, lived Governor Winthrop. "We may be sure the structure was a plain one, for we recall the Governor's rebuke to Thomas Dudley for his over luxurious dwelling." The house contained only six rooms, with lofts and

garrets, but must have been fairly commodious, for we hear of large gatherings being held in it. "It stood until Revolutionary times, occupied, from Reverend John Norton's day, by the Old South Church as a parsonage, and its fate was to be destroyed for firewood by British soldiers."

To quote again from Mrs. Earle's *Margaret Winthrop*: "That her life in Boston was an active, laborious, over-filled life, we cannot doubt,—so crowded with manifold and varied household duties, similar to her housewifery in England, that but few hours were left for what we should term pleasures. She also had many cares owing to her husband's office; for he apparently not only held the court in his house, but he also entertained the deputies, and all visitors were welcomed with simple dignity and hospitality to his home."

In this Puritan household, with its plain living and high thinking, the eldest daughter, Mary, could have had no inconsiderable part, nor can we doubt that she was a bright and shining light therein. That important element of daily life, domestic service, was well provided for in the colonies from the earliest days. Winthrop tells of the large number of servants he "took with him to keep up his proper appearance in his station of life." Mary Dudley's trouble to procure servants, referred to in her correspondence later, was due to the fact that she lived outside the large towns,—servants then, as now, having an aversion to leaving the Hub.

In her Boston home Mary Winthrop was surrounded by the best minds of the Colony. Of the forty or fifty Cambridge and Oxford men who were in Massachusetts up to the year 1639, Mr. Dexter says that one-half were situated within five miles of Boston or Cambridge. Among these were John Harvard, Henry Dunster, first president of Harvard College, and Roger Williams. Among these, too, were many old friends, many who had lived near them in their English home; Reverend George Phillips, of Watertown; Reverend Nathaniel Rogers, Reverend John Fiske, John Sherman, Ezekiel Rogers, and Nathaniel Ward. These men and their wives could not fail to form an intellectual and congenial social circle.

In 1633 Mary Winthrop was married to the Reverend

Samuel Dudley, but I find nowhere any reference to the courtship or wedding, and there is even an uncertainty as to the date. They lived successively at Cambridge, Ipswich, and Salisbury. Mary Winthrop Dudley died April 12, 1643, at Salisbury, at the birth of her son Samuel, who died five days later. So say the Salisbury records. She is buried in the old burying ground at Salisbury, on the road to the beach. Of her five children, four died young. Ann married Colonel Edward Hilton of Exeter, and was mother of Colonel Winthrop Hilton, a distinguished soldier of the Indian wars.

Seven letters, written by Mary Dudley, were found among the Winthrop papers and are printed in the first volume of the Fifth Series of the Massachusetts Historical Society's Collections. Of these letters one is written to her brother and is inscribed thus:

To my Deare and Loueing Brother, Mr. John Winthrop of Boston, give this.

DEAR AND LOUEING BROTHER: My loue remembered to yourselfe and my deare sister. I am sorry that I shail not se you take your journey to Coneticott, but I wish you a prosperous viage. I giue you many thanks for your many tokens that you sent me, which will doe me great pleasure, being I had but a little sugar ith (in the) house. And remember my duty to my father and mother, and pray thanke my father for my parsnips, and pray my mother to send me as much cloth as will make John three shirtes, and that as you write about John Davis I haue sent to him to do it. So haueing nothing more to say I rest

Your truly loueing sister,

Ipswich, February 26, (1635-6).

MARY DUDLEY.

The other letters are written to her step-mother, Margaret Winthrop, and one bears the superscription:

To my very deare and loueing mother, Mrs. Winthrop, give this at Boston, I pray.

DEARE MOTHER: After my bounden duty. I stili continue to be a troublesome suter to you, in the behalfe of a mayd. I should hardly haue made so bold to iterate my request, but such

is my necessity that I am forced to craue your help heerein as speedily as may be, my mayd being to go away vpon Mayday, and I am like to be altogether destitute. I cannot get her to stay a month longer; and I am so ill and weak that I am like to be put to great straits if I cannot get one by your means. I doe not doubt of your care heerein, but yet I make bold to put you in mind, lest you should conceine my need to be lesse than it is. My husband is willing to stand to what you shall thinke meet to giue. I desire to haue my duty and thankfullnesse presented to my father for the wheat he sent me by the pinnce. I haue not yet receiued it, but by my letter I perceiue there is some for me.

I intreat you would be pleased to send those thinges that I formerly writ you. I am ashamed of my boldness in this and other requests, but the constant experience of your love and bounty to me makes me still presume on your favor.

I desire the mayd that you provide me may be one that hath been used to all kind of work and must refuse none. If she haue skill in a daytie I shall be the gladder. My children are well, and my husband, who desires to haue his duty and service presented to my father and you. Thus intreating your acceptance of these scribbled lines, I humbly take my leave.

Your dutifull daughter,

April 28, (1636).

MARY DUDLEY.

The other letters are similar in tone. Here are disclosed to us the perplexities of the mother and housekeeper, in a new country and under trying circumstances.

On one occasion, after asking her mother to send her various household articles and small wares, she says, "Dwelling so farre from ye Bay makes me ye oftener troublesome to you, but my appologie is needlesse." Again she says, "I desire your prayers and my father's for me, yt God would deal mercifully with me as I haue had experience of his goodnesse toward me."

Each letter reveals to us an ideal devotion to her husband and children and the highest regard for her father's family, especially for her stepmother. An affectionate trust is apparent between them, hardly to be excelled had they been united by

ties of blood. Brief as these letters are and of necessity confined to the exigences of her daily life, they are yet our best avenues to the acquaintance of Mary Dudley; and, although she little dreamed that she was putting herself on record for future generations in these scribbled lines as she herself calls them, yet well and admirably does she stand the test. There is nowhere a murmur or an impatient word, but a heroism and a trust in God meet to stand beside the men of those times, and fully justifying the beauty and grace of character which tradition has accorded to her.

The Reverend Samuel Dudley soon took unto himself a second wife, Mary Biley, who came to New England in 1638, at the age of twenty-two, on the ship *Bevis*. She accompanied her brother Henry, who was, together with Mr. Dudley, one of the twelve incorporators of the town. Of these twelve men Henry Biley was one of the two who lived and died there. Mary Biley's grandfather was Henry Biley, Gentleman of New Sarum, County of Wilts. England. He owned tanneries and did an extensive business. The family was one of importance. His will, made in 1633, and proved the following year, shows him to be a man of means, and furnishes very quaint and interesting reading withal. I quote the bequests made to his grandchildren, Henry and Mary Biley.

“To my grandson, Henry Biley, ten pounds in money and my bedstead, and one of my great chests, and my square table board, and my cupboard which are in my great chamber; and my cupboard in my hall and the cupboard and table board in my kitchen, and one of my silver beakers, and my biggest brass pot save one which is to the Lymbuke, and my biggest brass kettle, and my second tyled house, standing in the row by the corn market, next to the ‘pillory,’ and all my vats, etc., etc., in and about my tan house, etc.

“To my granddaughter, Mary Biley, ten pounds and a silver beaker.” There are numerous other legacies, and two churches and the parish poor are remembered.

As to Mary herself there is no record beyond the bald statement that she married the Reverend Samuel Dudley and had probably five children and died in 1651, about a year after their

removal to Exeter. It almost seems strange perhaps that no record of church or town, no tradition, no private correspondence preserved to this date should make any mention of the wife of the man confessedly the ablest in the settlement and the chief promoter of its interests; but a glance at the first list of church members, now available, will show how little individuality was conceded to women in those days. It reads: "Mrs. Carr, widow; Mrs. Carr, William's wife; Jonathan Eastman's wife," and so on. In the absence of all proof to the contrary, I shall assume that Mary Biley Dudley was a woman of noble qualities and superior gifts, but the record thereof might as well have been written on the Salisbury sands.

Mr. John Q. Evans, a citizen of Salisbury who has given much attention to the early history of the town, writes in answer to my inquiries concerning the Biley family: "Her brother" (Mr. Henry Biley) "must have been a man of esteem. His widow married John Hall, a prominent townsman, and later, the Reverend William Worcester, the first minister of the town; and for her fourth husband, Deputy Governor Symonds of Ipswich, which all goes to show the high social standing of the family. Likewise, Mr. Biley's two children were placed in charge of Mr. Batt and Major Robert Pike, the two most influential and wealthy men of the town, as guardians."

Mary Biley died in 1651, about a year after they went to Exeter.

A year later, Mr. Dudley married his third wife. All search for her family name has thus far been fruitless. Perhaps some forgotten letter or journal in some remote garret may yet be discovered which will reveal the secret.

The sources of the history of Exeter are as barren of any information regarding Elizabeth as were the same documents in Salisbury of Mary Biley's name, save only that the Register of Deeds at Exeter contains an instrument filed in 1682, bearing Elizabeth Dudley's signature. It is her declination to serve as executor of her deceased husband's estate, in which she recommends that her son Theophilus Dudley, be appointed to serve in her stead. One of her descendants writes, "I am so glad Elizabeth could write; so few women of that day could." In

the same register may also be found a deed conveying a certain tract of land, fifty acres in extent, on the Kingston road in Exeter, from the children of Mr. Samuel Dudley to Mr. Moses Leavitt, in consideration of his support of their mother.

Mrs. Dudley was living at that time, May 1702, twenty years after her husband's death, with her daughter Dorothy, wife of Moses Leavitt, ancestor of Dudley Leavitt the famous almanac maker.

This is the last mention of Elizabeth Dudley, extant, as far as known. It seems legitimate to conclude that Elizabeth Dudley was of Puritan ancestry, and was a young woman when she united her fortunes with those of the Reverend Samuel Dudley. There is abundant evidence from contemporaneous history that her lot was cast in trying times. A family of small children awaited her ministrations, to which, in the course of years, eight more were added. The position of a country clergyman's wife, even at this day no sinecure, must have been in those days one of great hardship and self-sacrifice. The history of Exeter during these years shows with what difficulty the minister's salary was raised, and with what great effort on his part public worship was sustained. It is stated that at one time he voluntarily consented to a reduction of his salary, although it was then only forty pounds. To this act of generosity it seems fair to assume that Elizabeth gave full support, as she would certainly fully share the privation it involved. Her opportunities to display fortitude and heroism were not less than those of her two predecessors; and the subsequent careers of her children justify the belief that she too was a noble woman, and a worthy wife and mother, entitled, as were they all, to our love and veneration.

The distinguished naturalist who could construct the animal from a single bone had one advantage over any persons who attempts to portray the characters of any one of these women—he did have the single bone. But I have one advantage over him. If he should blunder he might be confronted with a living specimen and thus be brought to confusion. But if my deductons are false neither living specimen nor evidence can be produced to confound me.

CHAIRMAN: If we were delighted with Mrs. Orinda a year ago, we have now found the same humorous vein running through Miss Ariana's paper.

After remarking that the office of Registrar was newly created last year, and its duties left to be defined by the incoming board, Secretary Williams read

The Registrar's Report

BY MRS. DUDLEY BRAMBLE.

THE Registrar has the honor to report a membership of one hundred and forty, nine members having joined the Association since the Annual Meeting 1896: Franklin B. Williams, Roxbury, Mass.; Miss Eleanor Shaw Griswold, New London, Conn.; Rev. C. E. Harwood, Cranbury Isle, Me.; Josiah R. Robinson, Hardwick, Mass.; Miss E. N. Dickey, E. Somerville, Mass.; J. Appleton Wilson, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Clara E. Dudley Bothel, Decatur, Ill.; Mrs. Margaret C. Cole, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Martha T. Fiske, Brookline, Mass.

Three members have departed this life during the past year. Mrs. Abbie Weld Dudley, James F. Dudley, Mrs. Olivia Parker Flynt.

Twenty-seven application blanks have been sent out, accompanied in every instance with a Circular of Information. Nine of these circulars have been sent to persons known to be eligible to membership, though they had not applied for papers. It will be remembered that the office of Registrar was first created at the annual meeting of this Association last year. Soon after this all the filled-out application papers which had been received by your Secretary were forwarded by him to the Registrar. These numbered at that time sixty-six. A few more returns have been received, but seventy papers are not accounted for, according to the list furnished by the Secretary. The Registrar, therefore, respectfully re-

quests those who have not filled out their blanks to do so as early as possible, that they may be filed with the others, in the Archives of the society. The importance of this is obvious. Probably there are those who have not time to give to trace genealogy, or fill out their application papers, even though they may have ancestral family records in their possession. To all such I will here state that the Secretary of the New London, Conn., Historical Society will, for a reasonable compensation, do any work of the kind; and correspondence with him can be held through your Registrar, who will also aid in the work, so far as her time will permit.

I wish to make the statement to this Association that the rule admitting husbands and wives of descendants of Governor Thomas Dudley as members of this Association is very much criticised, and by thinking persons is thought to be a grave mistake, as in time it will be liable to change the *true* character of the society, and make it entirely different from what it should be. Many argue that, if this be allowed, collaterals also should be admitted. I wish to say that, according to my own observation, this rule is an obstacle to the society's welfare, and is not in conformity with the rules of similar associations. Right here I wish to state a case which proves the inconsistency of this rule. A lady has applied for admission to our society, who is a *widow* of a man who *was* a descendant of Governor Thomas Dudley. Her husband died in 1888, a few years before this society was organized. As no children are mentioned, it is presumed that there are none. No action has been taken by your Registrar in this peculiar case, and will not be, until instructions are received from the Board of Directors.

Questions about the insignia of our Association are frequently put to your Registrar. Most persons express the idea that this society cannot be of much importance if it has *no* insignia. Certainly this is a society of importance, ranking with other societies representing the founders of this great Republic. In this I think you will all agree; and it is hoped that some action will soon be taken in this direction.

One other point. The office of Registrar being new in our Association, there is no by-law with reference to it. Your Registrar would recommend that a new by-law be adopted, defining the duties of Registrar, and that this be printed on slips, convenient for accompanying each application paper, that all may understand *fully* the duties of both applicant and Registrar.

Respectfully submitted,

CATHERINE A. DUDLEY BRAMBLE.

New London, Conn., Oct. 16, 1897.

NOTE.—If husbands and wives of descendants cannot belong to our Association, it would place us in this dilemma, that sons and daughters can be members by descent through one parent, while the other parent (father or mother as the case may be) is denied that privilege; for certainly we would not adopt a "law Salique," and cut off all from our communion, the descendants from our foremothers as well as our forefathers.

CHAIRMAN: Last year we had a report from Miss Koues, our Historian, which did not arrive early enough for proper reading. Almost the same thing has happened this year, our Historian's excellent paper not reaching us till last evening. Miss Koues is now fully satisfied that she clearly sees the connection of Thomas Dudley with George Washington and Roger Williams, two of our greatest men. We regret that she is unable to be with us this evening; but you will be glad to know that not long ago Miss Koues won a prize, offered by the Daughters of the Revolution for a historic essay. Her report will be read by Miss O'Hara, to whom our Association is already so much indebted, and in so many ways.

Report of Historian.

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Dudley Association,

KINSFOLK:

As again we come together to celebrate our ancestor, and to enjoy a social hour in each other's company, I come before you, report in hand, to have a chat with you on matters inter-

esting to us. I fear you will think me given over to looking at my obligations to you from only one point of view—the genealogical point—for I am still on that path. Since our birthday in 1892, it has seemed to me that the first imperative obligation of the Association was to investigate and clear up, if possible,—and I am sure it is possible—the matter of Governor Thomas Dudley's ancestry, to find his exact place in the great Dudley family of England, to which he and his children claimed to belong. Later, when the Association decided to have a Life of Governor Thomas written, that obligation seemed to me even more imperative; for, the connecting link not being found and the Life published without it, the omission would stand against us always. Surely we would regret that, and I sincerely hope that the Association will feel with me that the publication of the Life should be postponed until this important point is settled. During this last year I have devoted much time to research in this matter, and I have a strong conviction that the searching has not been in vain. I take great satisfaction in being able to trace a new Sutton-Dudley line, evidently the line of a younger son of the first or second Sutton, Baron Dudley. This line seems to have escaped the keen eye of Mr. Dean Dudley, which is passing strange. It comes down to 1546; and consequently there remains some work yet to be done to prove or disprove it, as in the line of Governor Thomas; but, having a definite point from which to work, neither the time nor the money required for the search should, I think, be very great; and I would certainly like to be authorized by the Association to open correspondence with competent people in England, with a view of having their assistance to carry on the search. If, on examination of the Pedigrees already found the Association should think it well to make an appropriation for the work, I should be glad to go on with it and hope by the next Annual Meeting, if not before, to settle the mooted question of the ancestry of Governor Thomas Dudley. Of course the Association understands that the appropriation need only be sufficient to cover *outlay*,—fees of experts, stationery, postage,—an account of which would be

kept and rendered to the Association at the close of the work, or during its progress.

The Association will recall that in the History of the Dudley Family, a work that lays every Dudley descendant under heavy obligations to its author, Mr. Dean Dudley, being a most careful and scrupulous historian, expressly disclaims that any descent has been established for Governor Thomas and his father, Capt. Roger Dudley. Mr. Adlard, more rash, settles down to one, which *may be* Governor Thomas' line, but which does not fit into the place where Mr. Adlard tries to attach it.

Studying this subject it came to me again and again that *Leicestershire*, in England, was a locality that had not been sufficiently investigated. Many facts seemed to me to indicate that the Dudleys had more to do with Leicestershire than had been clearly brought out. For instance, why was Robert Dudley made Earl of Leicester, instead of Earl of some other place? A prospective English peer may to some extent, if not altogether, *choose* what his title shall be, and reasons of family and estate generally decide the matter. Being a younger son he could not have the family title and estate — the Earldom and Castle of Warwick. Those had belonged to his father, been forfeited by attainder, and been restored to his elder brother, Ambrose. A new title must be found for Robert. *Why* the Honour of Leicester?

Perhaps we shall find an answer as we go on. The Dudleys were closely connected with the family of Grey, of the county of Leicester, and with the Purfroy and Fiennes families of the same county. Robert Dudley's grandmother was the Lady Elizabeth Grey; and his brother, Guilford Dudley, married, as we all know, the lovely and unfortunate Lady Jane Grey, who was born at Bradgate Hall, Co. Leicester, the seat of her father, Marquis of Dorset and Duke of Suffolk, and it is at Osbiston Hall, Co. Leicester, very near to Bradgate Hall, that the new-found line of Sutton-Dudleys had its seat until 1546, when, by the marriage of a daughter and co-heiress, the Osbiston estate passed from the family of Sutton-Dudley to that of Blount; and here we meet another name intimately associated with not only the Osbiston family, but with the Earls of Warwick and

Leicester. About one hundred years before the Osbaston-Sutton-Blount marriage, John de Sutton, fifth Baron Dudley, married Constance Blount, daughter of Walter Blount, who was also the ancestor of Walter, who married the heiress of Osbaston, and of his cousin, Elizabeth Blount, wife of Sir Andrews Lord Windsor, brother to the first wife of Edmund Dudley, Privy Councillor to Henry VII and grandfather to the Earls of Warwick and Leicester; and again, about the same time as the Osbaston-Sutton-Blount marriage, another Blount of the same connection, the Lady Elizabeth Blount, married, for her first husband, Gilbert Talboys. She herself married secondly, Edward Fiennes, Lord Clinton and first Earl of Lincoln; and her daughter, Elizabeth Talboys, married Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick. These are some of the side-lights, so to speak, that have illumined the search for Governor Thomas' ancestry and pointed to Co. Leicester, where we find most of these people; and then to Osbaston, where, hidden from sight by its old trees, we find a fine old "Hall," and in it the Suttons, related to all these others. And just here it may not be amiss to remind the Association that Gov. Thomas Dudley, in his early manhood, was steward for Theophilus Fiennes, Lord Clinton and fourth Earl of Lincoln, great-grandson of Edward Fiennes, first Earl of Lincoln mentioned above; and that the Lady Arabella Fiennes, sister of Earl Theophilus, came to America with Gov. Thomas Dudley in 1630, she having married Isaac Johnson, one of the emigrants. Also, when Lady Amy (Robsart) Dudley met her pitiful death, Lord Robert Dudley (not yet Earl of Leicester, Sir Walter Scott to the contrary notwithstanding) despatched "Cousin Blount" to Cumnor Hall, County of Berkshire, to attend to the inquest and to all matters requiring the presence of some one authorized to act for him. It is necessary to bear in mind that, although all the Suttons were not Dudleys, yet all the Dudleys were Suttons; that is, were descended, in one line or another, from some one of the Suttons, Barons of Dudley, a town of Co. Stafford, England. Such appropriation of titles as surnames of families was of common occurrence, another notable instance being in the Fiennes family, of which we have already spoken. This

branch came gradually to be called Clinton, to distinguish it from another branch of the Piennes family, who were Louis Dacre. They also married into the Dudley family, about this same period. The Clintons of America are descended from the Clinton-Lincoln branch of the Piennes family; but this is a digression. I hope that you will be interested in the pedigrees which I have in my possession, with the authorities from which I have taken them.

LOUISE WINTHROP KOUSS, *Historian*.

NOTE.—It is to be regretted that some very careful genealogical statistics, prepared by Miss Kouss, cannot be properly published in this report; but they are in hand for future use.

CHAIRMAN: It is an honor to have with us the gentleman you have elected to preside over your next year's deliberations, Hon. Elias Dudley Freeman, who, though a member of the Governor's Council in Maine, is often in Boston. As a descendant of the Reverend Samuel, he carries that ancestor's blood in vein and brain.

Hon. E. Dudley Freeman's Address.

I trust I shall not be accused of preferring the religion of the Chinese to our own, or of attempting to graft upon the regular proceedings of this Association the heathen rites of ancestor worship, if I confess that I have begun this evening's ceremonies by sacrificing to the shades of my forefathers my appetite for this very excellent dinner.

It may seem less meritorious, I am aware, if I add that it was due to the depressing consciousness that some "remarks" were expected from me, but I shall be satisfied if it goes to my credit in my account with the Reverend Samuel Dudley, who has acquitted himself, as an ancestor, with such equal distinction, that I shall always be thankful that he did not

think it necessary to wait for posterity to do something for him before doing anything for posterity.

We are not told what was the custom of the Reverend Samuel in regard to his sermons; possibly he may have sympathized, as I do now, with the Methodist preacher who said, that when he wrote out his sermons the devil knew what his arguments were and was all ready to answer them, but that when he spoke without notes, the devil himself couldn't tell what he was going to say next.

However, it occurs to me that a man ought not to need much encouragement when the subject is the virtues of his own people, a topic upon which the Dudleys rarely fail to be eloquent, and sometimes reach the sublime.

This is the sixth annual reunion of the Dudley family which I have attended; and under ordinary circumstances I come with great pleasure, and go away puffed up in my fleshly mind to think that my mother was a Dudley, although every now and then someone tells me how much I resemble my father.

It is to be regretted that the Reverend Samuel Dudley left so little recorded personal history. We like to know all about the little details of home life and the personal characteristics of any man whom we make the subject of our thoughts. After all, it is only what a man does that amounts to much. "Words are the daughters of earth; deeds are the sons of Heaven." It is for what Samuel Dudley did, and not for what he said or wrote, that we honor him to-night.

We know that he was the eldest son of Governor Thomas Dudley and Dorothy Yorke; that he came to the Massachusetts Bay Colony with his parents when he was about twenty years of age; that he lived successively in Newtown (now Cambridge), Ipswich and Salisbury; that he was prominent as a citizen, legislator, and magistrate, and that he was first married to Mary, daughter of Governor Winthrop. When about forty years old he was invited by the people of Exeter to become their teacher in spiritual affairs. For nearly forty years he led his people like a flock in the New England wilderness.

Fortunately we do not need to go to his tombstone for a record of his virtues. We know that he was a good man, otherwise we could not have him for our subject to-night, for we shouldn't know anything about him, to speak of. But every recorded bit of his personal history which gives him any claim to remembrance is based upon some act of self-denial.

It is true that "the evil that men do lives after them," but the good survives also; otherwise there would be no Dudley Association.

For instance, when he was called to Exeter it was no doubt an act of great self-denial for him to be so far away from Boston. It would be for most people. But his path of duty was plain, and he followed it to the end of life. We find him entering, heart and soul, into the life of his people, bearing their burdens, like the apostle to the Gentiles laboring with his hands that he might not be chargeable to them beyond their ability.

When distress came upon the little community he divided with them his meagre salary of forty pounds a year, and when the people of Portsmouth called him to come and labor among them, he declined the call at double the salary.

I've never heard of a case like it since.

It was as if, in coming to Exeter, he had said, in the beautiful words of Ruth: "Thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God. Where thou diest, I will die, and there will I be buried."

But we have still further evidence. If it is something new I want the Association to have the benefit of the discovery. It is said that he built and operated a sawmill; and if our kinsman, Frank Dudley, who has owned a good many such mills, were here, I am sure he would testify that any man who could run a saw-mill, and maintain his church relations in good and regular standing, *must* have been a good man! And so very likely when discord and dissensions pervaded his little parish, like a prudent and patient man, he would simply hold his peace, and keep right on sawing wood.

He was also a man of learning, otherwise he certainly could not have been a minister. Whoever, in those heroic days, would point the way to the celestial city, must have other qualifications than a good moral character and a license to preach. It required a well trained mind to grasp the theological subtleties of those times, and the men who colonized New England expected their preachers to give them "food for thought," and plenty of it. We may in some respects have improved on the theology of the *minister*, but we have not improved on the character of the *man*.

Why, I've had, at times, to listen to sermons which made me fairly pine for the good old days of Thomas Wigglesworth, who preached as if on the eve of a general resurrection, with the crack of doom staring him right in the face, and the light of the New Jerusalem shining in at the church door! Such men believed, with all their hearts, that they had had a message from God to man; and they had the courage of their convictions, although it may seem a little difficult for us to call it "tidings of great joy."

There is another matter in which possibly I have made a discovery, and if so this Association ought to know it.

It has long been a question in my mind where Samuel Dudley obtained his distinctly clerical training. He was not a University man, but he had enjoyed the instruction of learned men before coming to this country. He was, however, not the pastor of any church before he went to Exeter. While he was living in Salisbury he represented that town for five years in the General Court; and I would very much like to know if five years service in the Massachusetts Legislature will qualify a man to preach the Gospel. I have frequently heard it intimated that politics are not a means of grace. Perhaps this is one of the differences between colonial times and the present; for I have known men to go from the ministry into politics, but never from politics into the ministry. It may be that after five years of public work he found himself too poor to do anything else. We all know that political purity and impoverishment go hand in hand.

Samuel Dudley was not a great man, as men count greatness, but he was not least in the kingdom of Heaven if we judge him by the standard of the divine Master who said "whosoever will be great among you let him be your minister," and "whosoever will be chief among you let him be your servant."

You remember the lines of the poet Goldsmith; they seem to well describe the minister of Exeter:

A man he was to all the country dear
And passing rich with forty pounds a year;
Remote from towns he ran his Godly race;
Nor e'er had changed, nor wished to change, his place
Unpracticed he to fawn or seek for power,
By doctrines fashioned to the varying hour.
For other aims his heart had learned to prize,
More skilled to raise the wretched than to rise.
Thus to relieve the wretched was his pride,
And e'en his failings leaned to virtue's side;
But in his duty, prompt at every call,
He watched and wept, he prayed and felt for all.
And as a bird each fond endearment tries,
To tempt its new-fledged offspring to the skies,
He tried each art, reprov'd each dull delay,
Allured to brighter worlds, and led the way.

At the close of Mr. Freeman's address the *Intermezzo*, from Mascagni's *Cavalleria Rusticana*, was finely played by the Beacon Orchestral Club.

Biography of Governor Dudley.

As Mr. Augustine Jones's work is to see the *garish* light of print, it would not be wise here to publish any portion of the valuable and interesting chapters he read therefrom. He has searched original documents to sup-

port the high estimate he places upon Thomas Dudley's character and influence, both in the Old World and New.

At the conclusion of his reading a hearty vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Jones.

Mr. Wiggin spoke of the Historian's desire to be present, and her anxiety that the Governor's life should not be published without a full exploration of his ancestral line: and to this Mr. Jones replied:

I should like to say that there need be no haste, if there is anything to be gained. Dean Dudley and Adellarde, the two authorities who have heretofore differed on this subject, are now united on the point, Dean Dudley admitting that Adellarde is correct, and thus completes this connection referred to by Miss Kones.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES F. DUDLEY.

Mr. Sanford H. Dudley wished to call special attention to Mr. James F. Dudley, recently deceased, to whom reference had been made by the Registrar, as one of the founders of the Association, a man of sterling character and qualities. He was born in Hampden, and was a student at Bowdoin College. Later he became president of the Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, and occupied a distinguished position among men in that line of business. He always took a warm and hearty interest in our Association. Mr. Sanford Dudley remembered with great pleasure his cordial letters, and he was always ambitious for its prosperity. Mr. Sanford Dudley also urged that our deceased members should be given more atten-

tion, and that the Historian be instructed to place sympathetic resolutions upon the records.

The evening's entertainment herewith closed, and Mr. Wiggin declared the sixth annual dinner and fifth annual meeting of the Governor Thomas Dudley Family Association at an end.

Table of Contents.

	PAGE
BUSINESS MEETING	3-8
Treasurer's Report	3, 4
Dudley R. Child's Letter	4, 5
Secretary's Report	5
Election of Officers	6, 7
Nominating Committee and General Business	7, 8
BANQUET	8
List of Guests	9, 10
Menu	10
Chairman's Report	11-14
Col. L. Edwin Dudley's Letter	14
Subject of the Evening	15
Exeter Church	16
Exeter Town Records	16-28
Inventory	29-32
Introduction of Miss A. L. Dudley	32
Samuel Dudley's Three Wives	33-42
Registrar's Report	43-45
Historian's Report	45-49
Introduction of Mr. Freeman	49
Character of Samuel Dudley	49-53
The Gov. Thomas Dudley Biography	53, 54
Necrology	54, 55

Illustrations.

Grave of Rev. Samuel Dudley	Frontispiece
Hon. Elias Dudley Freeman	Page 6
Rev. Jas. Henry Wiggin	" 8
Col. L. Edwin Dudley	" 14
Document signed by Elizabeth Dudley	" 32

